RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1829. No. 487.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, *June 17.*		Fayetteville, *June 18.*		Newbern, *June 13.*		Petersburg. *June 19.*	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100	120	150	175	150	175	125	200
Apple,	——	33	35	40	45	40	45	37	50
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6	6½	5	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	12	13	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	60		50		30	33	47	50
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	7½	8	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		85		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	700		400	525	650	700	600	900
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	5	6
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	32	33	30	32½	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	30	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	150	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	8	80	95	100	150
New England,	——	34	36	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	275		350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		85	90	100		100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	25		35		30	33
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		7	85	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Any person will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1829.

IT is ordered by the Court, that in future, Monday of each term of the court shall be considered and set apart for the transaction of all county business; and that witnesses and jurors be summoned to attend on Tuesday of each term of the court; and that the clerk cause this order to be published for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

April 14. 77—6w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Olmstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the tax due for the year 1828, to wit: At Peter S. Clark's on the 2d day of July next, at John Newlin's on the 3d, at Murphy's Mill on the 4th, at George Albrights on the 6th, at John Long's on the 7th, at Michael Holt's on the 8th, at Peter L. Ray's on the 9th, at the Widow Cook's on the 10th, at C. F. Faucett's on the 11th, at James Hutchinson's on the 13th, at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 14th, at George A. Mebane's on the 15th, at Rankin M'Kee's on the 16th, at Richardson Nichols's on the 17th, at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 18th, at J. J. Carrington's on the 20th, at Edward Davis's on the 21st, at Leather's Cross Roads on the 22d, at Z. Herndon's on the 23d, at S. Moore's on the 24th, at Chapel Hill on the 25th, at C. W. Johnston's on the 27th, and at B. Cheek's on the 28th. As good prices have been obtained during the last winter for wheat and flour. I hope to meet with punctuality. Those who are in arrears to me for former taxes must not expect further indulgence.

The magistrates appointed by the last County Court to take the list of taxables and taxable property, will attend at the same time and place in their respective districts for that purpose.

Thomas D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

2d June. 81—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Back Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on the 14th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 15th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 9. 86—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's, on the 30th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 31st, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 9. 86—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified at May term, of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the last will and testament of John Link, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for payment within the time required by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Silas M. Link, *Ex'r.*

June 2. 84—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified, at May term last, of Orange County Court, obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Reich, dec'd. Gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Michael Holt.

June 2d. 84—3w

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

FOR SALE.

6,000 lbs. BACON, and a quantity of LARD, by

Turner & Phillips.

April 21. 70—3m

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the subscriber's school, will close on Friday the 5th of June, and be resumed on the second Monday in July.

There will be public speaking by his pupils, on Thursday night the 4th of June, in the Masonic Hall. The citizens of the town are respectfully invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon.

N. B. Terms of his school, $65 per session, for board and tuition, paid in advance.

May 19. 82—11w

☞ The editors of the Newbern Centinel, Cape-Fear Recorder, and Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above until the 1st of August.

State of North-Carolina.

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1829.

Jincy Glenn v. *Richard Hulleburton.*	Judicial attachment. Kinchen Newman summoned as garnishee, and garnishment filed.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said defendant make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Rexborough, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead or demur, judgment will be entered for the amount in the hands of the garnishee, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness,

Jesse Dickens, C. C. C.

Price adv. $2 75. 82—6w

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Boot and Shoe-making business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, of industrious habits.

Charles L. Cooley.

April 14. 77

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he is now receiving, direct from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Spring Goods, among which are,

Super blue, black and olive Cloths and Cassimeres,

A splendid assortment of Callicoes, new stile,
Silks, Cambrics, Muslins,
Ready made Clothing,
A superior assortment of Tortoise-Shell Tuck and Side Combs,
A splendid assortment of Ribbons,
Ditto ditto Ginghams,
Vestings of all kinds,
Fancy dress Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,

With the usual variety of articles comprised in a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GROCERIES,

CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

All which he will sell low, for cash only.

R. L. Cook.

May 12. 81—

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES B. PELTON, DENTIST, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Hillsborough, for a few days.

His arrangements are such, that he will visit Hillsborough three or four times a year; in consequence of which his patrons will enjoy nearly all the advantages that would result from a constant residence among them.

June 9. 86—2w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Samuel Hargis, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Thomas Hargis.

May 12. 81—3w

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD REGION.—The richest of all the American mineral regions, saving the coal district of the middle states and the iron of N. Jersey and N. York, is every day found to be more and more extensive. We have this morning had a conversation with a gentleman who returned last evening from a visit to the gold region, made at the instance of two gentlemen of this city, who are extensive landholders in that country. He has ascertained that at least 100 000 acres of the lands of those gentlemen are impregnated with gold, and has brought specimens of the ore. The gentleman to whom we refer visited one place where eighty men are employed in working a mine, and the product of their labor is about 500 dollars a day. While our informant was there, a number of crucibles were dug up, which were composed of soapstone, and must have been buried there for ages. It is therefore evident that the mines must, at some remote period, have been known to, and worked by, the Indians. Some gold rings and rude articles of jewelry were found in the possession of the aborigines of that country, on the first settlement of the whites, but where the precious metal came from has not on it this time been known. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says:—Since I saw you, I have visited most of that portion of the 'Chesapeake and Ohio Canal' which has been commenced, and the 'Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.' These are important undertakings, and must be, at no distant day, second only to your great Western Canal. The Rail Road is progressing rapidly; and, although some hundreds of workmen are now advertised for, it appeared to me that as many are now engaged as can work to advantage. The first ten miles from Baltimore is a perfect level, and was to have been completed by the 4th of July next. It will not however be ready on that day. In making a rail road there is an advantage over that of digging a canal, in the removal of the earth, &c. in deep cuts. As soon as a small portion of the road is completed, carriages are immediately put in operation, which remove the earth to that spot where it is wanted. The immense weight drawn in wagons, by *one* horse, I dare not mention—it would appear incredible to those who have never seen a rail road in operation.

FLOOD AT DANTZIC.—Great damage has been done on the tract of land called the Werder, and in the city of Dantzic itself, by the breaking of the dykes of the Vistula. On the 9th instant, the stream being swelled by the immense quantity of snow which has fallen in the interior, and impeded in its regular course by vast masses of ice, broke through the dyke in several places, and all the lower houses, as well in the fifty villages as over the whole plain of the Werder, were soon inundated to the roof and the water still continued to rise, so that it rose at last five feet above the summit of the dyke, for its whole length of twenty five miles. Of 8,000 or 10,000 head of cattle, and 4000 or 5000 houses, it is probable that not a tenth part is saved. In Dantzic itself great damage has been done. A quarter called the Lower Town, inhabited by the poorest class, was overflowed in an instant, by the giving way of a sluice, and the houses filled up to the roof. The torrent rushed impetuously through the city towards the harbour and the mouth of the Vistula, overpowering every obstable in its course, and sweeping considerable houses into the sea. It was not till the 12th, that the water began to abate, and on the 14th it had fallen three feet, but the city seemed to be surrounded on three sides by a great lake, and even on the 14th, the poor sufferers could not leave the roofs of the houses and the steeples, and the want of food increased their distress. Hundreds were saved by boats and rafts, and provisions sent to the villages by the same means, but it is feared that numbers have perished.

Providence, (R. I.) May 29.

We saw yesterday in a store, on Water street, a lot of teas imported in the Parthian from Canton, the proceeds of a case of fine cottons, sent out about a year ago by one of our manufacturers. The experiment in this instance has been successful, and the article paid a very fair profit in Canton. The English have long availed themselves of this medium of exchange instead of specie, though we believe that little has been done by American merchants and manufacturers. The duties of Canton are low, and it is believed that under favourable circumstances, goods to a considerable extent, properly put up and prepared, might be disposed of in that market. At any rate if only their cost can be realized there, the merchant will be a gainer by substituting this article, as far as the market will admit, instead of specie, on which there must be a loss in interest, premium, &c. We mention the above fact with some pride, as an evidence of the zeal of our manufacturers in discovering new markets for their products. How far it can be improved upon we leave to others to determine.

SALT SPRINGS ON GRAND RIVER.—We have long known that the Indians have manufactured salt for their own consumption, at Grand River of Lake Michigan, but did not know the water was to be found in such quantity as to warrant the establishment of the manufacture upon an extensive scale. From the information we have lately received, there is water enough in one place, about forty miles from the lake, and ten miles above the head of schooner navigation, to keep one hundred kettles going, or a proportionate extent of vats for solar evaporation. This marsh is about an acre in extent, on the north side of the river, and has been or is about to be leased by the government to Mr. William Belcher, of this city. Mr. B. returned from Grand river on Tuesday, and brought with him a quantity of the water, and of the salt manufactured from it. *Detroit Gaz.*

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND IN OHIO.—The governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation, directing the sale of the five hundred thousand acres of land granted by the United States to the state of Ohio, to aid in completing their canals. The lands selected in the Delaware district will be offered at the land office at Tiffin, in Seneca county, on the first Monday in June next; and those in the Piqua and Cincinnati districts, at the land office in Piqua, Miami county, on the fourth Monday of June next. The sales are to remain open at each place one week, and no longer; and all lands offered and not sold, will be subject to entry at private sale at $1 25 per acre. The lands on the Maumee, or within five miles thereof, and the sections on which the seats of justice shall be located for the counties of Allen, Hardin and Putnam, are to be reserved from sale.

The Criminal Law of England is so severe that court and jury are very often glad to let the prisoner escape upon technicalities, niceties, or quibbles. An instance of this is given in a London paper now before us, where it is stated that Henry Hepburne was indicted for stealing a penknife. The article, when produced, appeared to be an instrument containing a pair of nail scissors and a knife blade. Mr. Sergeant Arabin left it to the jury to say if this was a knife or not. The jury said they did not know which to call it, a knife or a pair of scissors; and, therefore, giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Professor Bugnatelli, of Parma, has, according to the Italian Journals, discovered an effectual remedy against hydrophobia.—It consists in the internal use and external application of water diluted with oxygenated saline acid, wherewith the wounds by the bite of a mad animal are to be washed. This remedy is said to be efficient, even if applied several days after the bite has been inflicted, and a great number of cures confirm the discovery.

According to the usual mode of reckoning Popes, his holiness, the lately deceased Pope Leo XII. is the two hundred and fifty second since Peter the Apostle; of these, 208 were natives of Italy, 14 were Frenchmen, 11 Greeks, 8 Syrians and Dalmatians, 5 Germans, 3 Spaniards, 2 North Africans, and 1 Englishman.

Indulge not desire, at the expense of the slightest article of virtue; pass once its limits, and you fall headlong into vice.

From the Elizabeth City Star.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE.

A meeting of the citizens of Pasquotank county was held at the court house in Elizabeth City on Saturday last, with a view to organize a society for the purposes of Internal and Agricultural Improvement—when Dr. William Martin was called to the chair and F. A. Sawyer appointed secretary to the meeting.

The object of the meeting being explained in an appropriate manner from the chair, a society was a formed under the appellation of 'a sosiety for the purposes of Internal Improvement and Agriculture,' and declared to be auxiliary to the society established at Raleigh.

The following gentlemen were elected the officers of the society:—Dr. William Martin, president, Capt. Stephen Charles, vice-president, Frederick A. Sawyer, secretary, Wm. Moore, treasurer.

After the appointment of branch committees in the different sections of the county, a standing committee consisting of William B. Shepherd, Asa Rogerson, C. R. Kinney, L. C. Moore, Mathew Cluff, Exum Newby, I. N. Lamb, and Joseph H. Pool, were appointed, and requested to prepare an address to the citizens of Pasquotank county.

On motion, It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Elizabeth City Star.

WM. MARTIN, *Chairman.*

F. A. SAWYER, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the standing committee the following address to the citizens of the county of Pasquotank was adopted and ordered to be printed:

ADDRESS

To the Citizens of Pasquotank County.

FELLOW CITIZENS—A society has been formed in the city of Raleigh for the purpose of advancing the improvement of North Carolina. This society has called upon the citizens of the several counties to form auxiliary socities, to aid them in their patriotic endeavors. In compliance with this invitation, a number of the citizens of Pasquotank met at the court house, on Saturday the 6th inst. and formed a society, and appointed the undersigned a committee to address the citizens of the county, to explain the object of the society, and to request all such as approve of it to come forward and become members.

The society established in this county is called the society for the purposes of Internal Improvement and Agriculture. By internal improvement is meant to increase the productions of our country, and the facilities of carrying those productions to convenient markets. Most of you are farmers; you must, therefore, approve of a society, one object of which is to encourage the agriculture of the county, by offering premiums, introducing improvements, &c. It is, therefore, unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the immense advantages of such a society, properly encouraged, to Pasquotank county.

The opening of a communication between Albemarle Sound and the Ocean, for the transportation of our products to market, is a matter of great and paramount importance. The cause of internal improvement has suffered in North Carolina, from an ignorance of the subject, and its supposed difficulties. You have been told, fellow-citizens, that the friends of internal improvement would impoverish and tax the people—in this you have been deceived by persons who perhaps knew no better. The friends of internal improvement never intended, and do not desire to increase the taxes of the county one cent; so far from that, if you will countenance their endeavours, they will put thousands in your pockets.

Why is it fellow citizens, that the district of Edenton, possessed of as large a body of rich land as any section of the union, does not flourish? Why is it that our productions sell for so little in market; and though we toil from year to year, our condition is but little improved, and hundreds have within a few months left their homes, to seek a better land beyond the mountains? Are we less industrious than our neighbors; or does a less bountiful Providence reward our toils? No! our depression arises principally from the want of a communication with the ocean through Roanoke Inlet.

By a memorial to the legislature in 1827, it has been ascertained that the counties trading through Ocracock pay an annual tax of $350,000 in lighterage, insurance, detention, &c. To convice you then of the necessity of this inlet at Roanoke, suppose the merchant in Elizabeth City who buys your produce could ship it directly to market without this detention, that part of this $350,000 which is now lost, would go to increase what you receive for your productions. Why is it that the same staves which here will sell for but eight to ten dollars per thousand, are worth in Norfolk fifteen to eighteen dollars? It is not because the merchant there knows better than in Elizabeth City what to do with the article, but because the Norfolk merchant by mean of his deep water communication with the ocean, can shipthis staves to market at a less expense. In the article of salt we pay five cents more in the bushel than is paid in Wilmington or any port enjoying an easy communication with the sea. The merchants of Elizabeth City who ship by Ocracock, pay sixty cents freight and charges on a barrel of corn; if they could ship through Roanoke, the expense would be but forty cents; they would be enabled then, and certainly would, give the farmer twenty cents more per barrel for his corn than they now can, and at least four dollars more per thousand for his staves.

If it were not for the fear of being tediously minute, fellow-citizens, we could select articles of common use and convenience to convince you that you are daily paying an enormous tax for the want of this communication. We have good lands, and are near the ocean, the highway of nations; we need nothing but to be true to our own interests, to become a great and flourishing people; so that instead of continually witnessing the afflicting spectacle of families quitting their friends and homes, our towns and villages will exhibit prosperous activity, and our country contentment and plenty.

Various estimates of the expense of opening Roanoke Inlet have been made, varying from one to three millions of dollars; by expending which sum, millions would be saved to the country.—There are many among us who will say, we acknowledge the truth of all this, but where is this money to come from? We reply, if North Carolina cannot accomplish the work, it is our duty to ask, and we have a right to demand it from congress.

By an estimate submitted to congress last session, North Carolina had received but 1000 dollars from congress since the establishment of the general government; although some of the states have received more than a million of dollars. How is this fellow-citizens? have we not been as true to the constitution as the rest? In the day of battle and of trial, have we not firmly stood by our country? Why then, should we be neglected? Congress has not neglected us, we have neglected ourselves—we have never asked for any thing, and therefore have received nothing. Though we have paid thousands of dollars into the national treasury—though our interests have for years been suffering, we have never received a mite. In 1827, congress gave Alabama 400,000 acres of land, valued at four millions of dollars, to cut a canal around the Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee river. Ohio likewise received 400,000 acres. The wealthy city of Philadelphia petitioned for, and received a large sum of money to erect a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware, for the protection of her shipping. Why then should we not ask, and ought we not to receive a few of the crumbs that fall from this bountiful table? Is it any benefit to you, fellow citizens, that the surplus revenue of the country should be spent at the north and the west? Ought not some of it to be sent among us? While our congressmen are wrangling about the right, the people of the west and north are using the money. There is but one thing for you to do; you have but to step boldly forward and ask for the money and it will be given you. But if you remain in this listless, careless way for ever, you will never receive a dollar, so true is it that those who neglect themselves will be neglected by the world.

If by any calamity, North Carolina should become separated from the rest of the union, she has no work within her borders which could attest to the inquiring stranger, that she had ever enjoyed the advantages of a government established for the benefit of the people. This is true, fellow-citizens, and its truth is an indellible satire upon our rulers. In a few years the general government will have ten millions of surplus revenue, and if you do not step forward and claim a part of it as your right, it will be distributed to swell the abundance of others. Let every man among us then, who feels for his rights as a freeman should feel—who is desirous of leaving to his children an inheritance worthy of their acceptance, and one that they will be proud to maintain, make the cause of internal improvement his own cause, as well as the cause of his country.

WM. B. SHEPARD,
ASA ROGERSON,
C. R. KINNEY,
L. C. MOORE,
MATHEW CLUFF,
EXUM NEWBY,
I. N. LAMB, and
JOS. H. POOL.

Elizabeth City, June 8, 1829.

MR. CLAY.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Clay, at Lexington, on the 16th of May. A large concourse of people attended, many of them from a considerable distance. Three thousand persons partook of the dinner. Among the toasts proposed on the occasion was the following:

Our distinguished guest, friend and neighbour, HENRY CLAY—with increased proofs of his worth, we delight to renew the assurance of our confidence in his patriotism, talents and incorruptibility—may health and happiness attend him in retirement, and a grateful nation do justice to his virtues.

After this toast had been drank, Mr. Clay arose and addressed the immense multitude in a speech of considerable length, characterised with his usual style of eloquence and force. Not at present having room for the whole, we content ourselves with giving only the following concluding paragraphs:

"No occasion can be more appropriate than the present, when surrounded by my former constituents, to say a few words upon the unimportant subject of myself. Prior to my return home I had stated, in answer to all inquiries whether I should be again presented as a candidate to represent my old district in the house of representatives, that I should come to no absolute decision until I had taken time for reflection, and to ascertain what might be the feelings and wishes of those who had so often honoured me with their suffrages. The present representative of the district has conducted himself towards me with the greatest liberality; and I take pleasure now in making my public acknowledgments, so justly due to him. He promptly declined being a candidate, if I would offer, and he warmly urged me to offer.

Since my return home, I have mixed freely as I could with my friends and fellow citizens of the district. They have met me with the greatest cordiality. Many of them have expressed a wish that I would again represent them. Some of the most prominent and respectable of those who voted for the present chief magistrate, have also expressed a similar wish. I have every reason to believe that there would be no opposition to me from any quarter or any party, if I were to offer. But if I am not greatly deceived in the prevailing feeling throughout the district, it is one more delicate and respectful towards me, and I appreciate it much higher than if it had been manifested in loud calls upon me to return to my old post. It referred the question to my own sober judgment. My former constituents were generally ready to acquiesce in any decision I might think proper to make. If I were to offer for congress they were prepared to support me with their accustomed zeal and true-heartedness. I thank them all, from the bottom of my heart, whether they agreed or differed with me in the late contest, for this generous confidence.

I have deliberated much on the question. My friends in other parts of the union are divided in opinion about the utility of any services which I could render, at the present period, in the national legislature. This state of things, at home and abroad, left me free to follow the impulse of my own feelings and the dictate of my own judgment. These prompted me to remain in private life. In coming to this resolution, I did not mean to impair the force of the obligation under which every citizen, in my opinion, stood, to the last flickering of human life, to dedicate his best exertions to the service of the republic. I am ready to act in conformity with that obligation whenever it shall be the pleasure of the people, and such a probility of usefulness shall exist as will justify my acceptance of any service which they may choose to designate.

I have served my country now near thirty years. My constitution, never very vigorous, requires repose. My health, always of late years very delicate, demands care. My private affairs want my attention. Upon my return home, I found my house out of repair; my farm not in order, the fences down, the stock poor, the crop not set, and late in April the corn stalks of last year's growth yet standing in the field, a sure sign of slovenly cultivation.

Under all circumstances, I think that, without being liable to the reproach of direliction of any public duty to my country or to my friends, I may continue at home for a season, if not during the remainder of my life, among my friends and old constituents, cheering and cheered by them, and interchanging all the kind and friendly offices incident to private life. I wished to see them all; to shake hands cordially with them; to inquire into the deaths, births, and marriages, and other interesting events among them; to identify myself in fact as I am in feeling with them, and with the generation which has sprung up whilst I have been from home serving them. I wish to put my private affairs to rights, and if I can, with the blessing of Providence, to re-establish a shattered constitution and enfeebled health.

It has been proposed to me to offer for a seat in the legislature of the state. I should be proud of the selection if I believed that I could be useful at Frankfort. I see, I think, very clearly the wants of Kentucky. Its finances are out of order, but they could be easily put straight by a little moral courage on the part of the general assembly, and a small portion of candour and good will among the people. Above all, we want an efficient system of internal improvements adopted by the state. No Kentuckian who travelled in or out of it could behold the wretched condition of our roads, without the deepest mortification. We are greatly in the rear of almost all the adjacent states, some of which sprung into existence long after we were an established commonwealth. Whilst they are obeying the spirit of the age, and nobly marching forward in the improvement of their respective territories, we are absolutely standing still, or rather going backwards. It is scarcely credible, but nevertheless true, that it took my family in the month of April, near four days to travel, through mud and mire, a distance of only sixty-four miles, over one of the most frequented roads in the state.

And yet our wants, on this subject, are perfectly within the compass of our means, judiciously applied. An artificial road from Maysville to the Tennessee line, one branch in the direction to Nashville, and a second to strike the mouth of Cumberland or Tennessee river; an artificial road extending from Louisville to intersect the other somewhere about the Bowling Green, one passing by Shelbyville and Frankfort to the Cumberland Gap, and an artificial road extending from Frankfort to the mouth of Big Sandy, compose all the leading roads which at present need the resources of the state. These might be constructed, partly on the M'Adams' method, and partly by simply graduating and bridging them, which latter mode can be performed at an expense less than $1000 per mile. Other lateral, connecting these main roads, might be left to the public spirit of the local authorities and of private companies.

Congress, without doubt, would aid the state, if we did not call upon Hercules without putting our shoulders to the wheel. But without that aid we could ourselves accomplish all the works which I have described. It would not be practicable to complete them in a period of less than seven or eight years, and of course not necessary to raise the whole sum requisite to the object in one year. Funds drawn from executed parts of the system might be applied to the completion of those that remained. This auxiliary source, combined with the ample means of the state, properly developed, and faithfully appropriated, would enable us to construct all the roads which I have sketched, without burthening the people.

But, solicitous as I feel on this interesting subject, I regret that I have not yet seen sufficient demonstrations of the public will to assure me that the judgment of the people had carried them to the same or similar conclusions to which my mind has conducted me. We have been, for years past, unhappily greatly distracted and divided. These dissensions have drawn us off from a view of greater to less important concerns. They have excited bitter feelings and animosities, and created strong prejudices and jealousies: I fear that from these causes the public are not yet prepared dispassionately to consider and to adopt a comprehensive, I think the only practicable system of internal improvements, in this state. A premature effort might retard instead of accelerating the object. And I must add that I fear extraneous causes would bias and influence the judgment of the legislature.

Upon the whole, I must decline acceding to the wishes of those who desired to see me in the legislature. Retirement, from all public employment, is what I unaffectedly desire. I would hereafter, if my life and health are preserved, be ready at all times to act on the principles which I have avowed, and whenever, at a more auspicious period, there shall appear to be a probability of my usefulness to the union or to the state, I will promptly obey any call which the people may be pleased to make.

And now, my friends and fellow citizens, I cannot part from you, on possibly this last occasion of my ever publicly addressing you, without reiterating my thanks from a heart overflowing with gratitude. I came among you, now more than thirty years ago, an orphan boy, penniless, a stranger to you all, without friends, without the favour of the great. You took me up, cherished me, caressed me, protected me, honored me. You have constantly poured upon me a bold and unabated stream of innumerable favors. Time, which wears out every thing, has increased and strengthened your affection for me. When I seemed deserted by almost the whole world, and assailed by almost every tongue and pen and press, you have fearlessly and manfully stood by me, with unsurpassed zeal and undiminished friendship. When I felt as if I should sink beneath the storm of abuse and detraction, which was violently raging around me, I have found myself upheld and sustained by your encouraging voices and your approving smiles. I have doubtless committed many faults and indiscretions, over which you have thrown the bread mantle of your charity. But I can say, and in the presence of my God and of this assembled multitude I will say, that I have honestly and faithfully served my country; that I have never wronged it; and that, however unprepared I lament that I am to appear in the Divine presence on other accounts, I invoke the stern justice of His judgment on my public conduct, without the smallest apprehension of His displeasure.

Mr. Clay concluded by proposing the following toast:

The State of Kentucky.—A cordial union of all parties in favour of an efficient system of internal improvements adapted to the wants of the state.

A London paper states that Lord Cochrane is to be restored to his rank as Captain in the Navy, upon express condition that he does not again enter foreign service; and it is added, that Sir Robert Wilson is also to be restored to his rank of Major General in the army

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, June 7.

By the packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, which arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th of May inclusive.—There is no news of importance from the Russians and Turks, as no decisive step had yet been taken by either party; but the most active preparations were making to renew the contest with increased ardor.

The trade of the United Kingdom was in a very depressed state, and riots had occurred, in several places, particularly at Manchester and Rochdale, and at the former a factory had been set on fire, the particulars of which are among our selections. In France also trade was at a very low ebb, and some disturbances had taken place in several manufactering towns.

Letters received from Holland state that a new and awful system of warfare is to be adopted by the Turks in the ensuing campaign. Orders have been given to the Turkish commanders, on the approach of the Russians to any town, to dig up the curchyards, and bring the dead bodies into the houses. The inhabitants are instantly to leave the towns. This is to be done, in the hope that, should the Russians take possession of these places, a pestilence will immediately assail them.—*Standard.*

Accounts from Smyrna state that hostilities have again broken out in the Island of Candia, between the Turks and the Greeks.

The London Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, under date of the 2d says:—"The rumor respecting an expedition being in preparation for Portugal has been renewed to day in the city with increased confidence. It is now positively asserted, that it will consist of 10,000 English troops, which will enforce the ultimatum exhibited to Miguel in the name of all the powers of Europe, that he he shall immediately relinquish all pretentions to power in Portugal, and withdraw, with his mother, from the country altogether. The land troops are to be supported by a fleet of English and French ships of war. It was added, that the young Queen Maria de Gloria is to be immediately received at St. James' Palace, with all the honors due to the queen of Portugal.

The new Pope, it is said, has restored to the Jews, and to christian dissenters from the Church of Rome, the privileges of which they were deprived by his predecessor; and is disposed to act with liberality.

New-York, June 17.

The packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived at New York on Thursday evening, in the short passage of 24 days from Liverpool, having sailed on the 17th. ultimo. Capt. Crocker brought London papers to the 16th inclusive.

Three Banks in the West of England, those of Messrs. Floud & Co. of Exeter, and two of Messrs. Sharpe & Co.—one at Chard, and the other at Crewkerne, have stopped payment.

The London Herald says, there are palpable signs of hesitation in the military movements of Russia, and there is nothing on the subject of increased activity which was expected by previous advices.

An article, under the head of Smilia, April 25, speaks of reverses, as well as indicision, and expresses a great deal of surprise that, considering the many and murderous affairs that already had taken place, no official bulletin has made its appearance as yet.

The Paris papers state that the Duke de Laval has refused to accept the office of minister of foreign affaires.

The Turkey merchants in London have taken up the question of the extension of the Russian blockade of the Dardanelles in a very spirited manner, and a remonstance to government is to be immediately got up. The merchants state that the blockade has put an end to all commerce with Turkey; the government having seized the camels and beasts of burden for the purpose of conveying provisions, &c. for the public service, their commerce was completely at a stand, as no goods could be conveyed to or from the interior.

It is said in the French papers, that accounts have been received from Greece, stating that the Turkish garrison in Missolonghi had offered to capitulate.

An interview is to take place between the emperor Nicholas and the king of Prussia, in Silistria.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 24.

We have been authorized to state, that Nathaniel J. Palmer, esq. is a candidate to represent this district in the next congress of the United States.

We have before neglected to state, that Gen. Daniel L. Barringer is also a candidate for re-election.

The Virginia convention, to revise and amend their state constitution, which is to meet in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in October next, will be one of the ablest and most dignified bodies of men which have met in the United States since the revolution. Besides Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, the convention will contain Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Randolph, Gov. Giles, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Mercer, Gen. Taylor, Mr. Leigh, and a long array of the first rate men in the state, exhibiting a galaxy of talents and experience which the politician and the patriot may contemplate with unmingled admiration.

Among the benefits anticipated from the approaching convention (says the Old Dominion) we may enumerate the extension (not universal) of the right of suffrage, including such, as by their habits and pursuits, indicate an attachment to the happiness of the state--the abolition of the executive council--the new modeling of the judiciary--the reduction of the number of law givers--and an equalization of taxation and representation.

The Virginians look to the meeting of this convention with deep solicitude, and an earnest anticipation "that its deliberations will redound to the permanent honor, interest and glory of the Antient Dominion."

Fayetteville Journal.

Falling off in the Revenue.—The duties secured at the Custom Houses in New York and Boston, on imported merchandise, for the first quarter of the present year, show a decrease when compared with the corresponding quarter of 1828, of more than two millions and twenty-five thousand dollars. *Boston Gaz.*

The Ariel, a very respectable literary periodical, published in Philadelphia, states, "upon the authority of a private letter from a highly respectable source," that Gen. Lafayette, upon receiving the information of Ex-President Munroe's pecuniary embarrassments, sent out to his agent at Washington a power of attorney to sell his Florida lands, and pay all Mr. Monroe's debts—with instructions, in case of Mr. M.'s declining to receive the boon, to proceed notwithstanding, and effect the object. Mr. Monroe has declined the offer entirely, and has cancelled the power of attorney—and here the matter rests. These facts the Ariel states without any doubt of their truth.

Raleigh Star.

A new device of Rogues.—A singular and to us a novel, fraud was lately committed in this city. One man gave another a note for a sum of money. The note was placed in a pocket book, and when some time after, he examined it, it was found that the signature to the note was entirely invisible. The fraud consisted in writing the name with spittle and throwing sand on it, the sand adhered until the spittle became dry, or it was rubbed off. when no traces of the signature were left. The case will be laid before the grand jury now in session. *Albany Daily Adv.*

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder of the 9th inst. says:—The crop of wheat now getting in is one of the largest ever made in this state, and the price of flour which has been for some months past at $14 the barrel in that town, will be, in a few weeks, as low perhaps as ever it was. The crops of Rye and Oats are also uncommonly good.

Death by Lightning.—Two persons were killed a few days since, in Conway, Massachusetts, by lightning. They were sitting in the post-office at that place, where they had retreated from the stage during a violent storm. When the building was struck, a third person was sitting between them who escaped unhurt. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that this person took his seat but a few minutes before the lightning struck the building, and stated that Dr. Franklin said in his writings, that the safest place in a building during a thunder storm, was in the middle of the room, sitting in a chair with the feet upon the rounds of it. He sat in that position, and, it is supposed, thus escaped. *Raleigh Register.*

Cleaveland, Ohio, June 4.

Emigration.—Every steam boat and vessel is filled with emigrants to the western country. It is computed that 600 have landed at this place within a fortnight, mostly from the eastern states, and are settling in the adjacent counties.

Distress in Scotland.—We have been favored, says the Kentucky Gazette, by a friend in this town, with the following extract of a letter which he lately received from a female relation in Glasgow. The people of this happy country do not appreciate as they should the blessings by which we are continually surrounded. What would the poorest labourer of this country think, if he were restricted to twenty-five pounds of *oatmeal* per week for himself and his family, without the use of meat, or any of the commonest comforts which we enjoy here. Our informant states that there are upwards of fifty thousand weavers in and near Glasgow. They do indeed deserve our sympathies.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Scotland, to her brother-in-law in Lexington, Kentucky, dated

"Glasgow, April 2, 1829.

"I hope you and your family enjoy good health and plenty. I wish I could say so here. There is no work to be got. My family has been idle the whole winter, and its getting worse. There have been several meetings among the weavers, calling upon the public authorities to do something for them. They say that the average wages are from four and six penca to five shillings per week. You can easily judge if it be possible for a man and family to live on that. Provisions are very dear. Oat-meal has been at one and six pence per peck, [eight pounds and three quarters,] for the most part of the year, and there never was a more plentiful harvest in Scotland than was the last. I don't know what people will do. I can get no rents; there are vey few who can pay any. If you saw the weavers here, how it would make your heart bleed. They are naked and starving. Happy for you, that you are in a land of plenty."

The Philadelphia *U. S. Gazette*, in acknowledging the receipt from their Boston correspondent, of a copy of Gov. Lincoln's speech to the Massachusetts legislature, after stating that "it is a business paper, in which his excellency speaks of things he appears to understand, and recommends measures with a spirit and boldness calculated at once to gain converts to the cause of internal improvement, which he advocates," thus remarks upon that part of the speech which relates to rail roads.

"The governor enters upon the subject of rail roads and canals, with no spirit of compromising caution, no 'right hand and left hand' doubts, no ifs and provides. He says the state requires such means of trade; he has examined the feasibility of the project, and recommends it to the legislature upon his own responsibility. The legislature, he says, has the opinions of experienced engineers—they are sanctioned by public opinion, and 'in works of magnitude no greater assurance of success can ordinarily be had in advance, than a reasonable probability. The legislator who waits for more, will be in danger of passing his life in fruitless indecision, and to the end of it, may see his country without progress in improvement. Besides in public enterprises the profitable investments of capital is not the only motive to action. Indirect, consequential and widely diffused benefits, are often times more weighty considerations; and of this character, it is readily conceded, must be, in a great degree, the inducements and arguments which should prevail with the government to the commencement of the proposed undertakings."

THE LATE CATASTROPHE.

The New-York papers do not announce any further death, from the dreadful accident on board the Fulton, and we have therefore room to hope that those who escaped immediate destruction, even the severely wounded, may yet survive.—The American of Saturday, furnishes the following notice of the funeral of the deceased:

"The unfortunate sufferers by the late dreadful catastrophe, received their last melancholy rites yesterday afternoon. Twenty-one men and two of the women were interred in the burying ground at the Wallabout. The bodies were taken from one of the ship houses at 2 o'clock, and placed in six carts, when the procession proceeded for the place of interment, in the following order:—A detachment of marines, under command of the orderly sergeant; the music; clergy; corpses, with two marines between each cart, and two sailors on either side of the carts; sailors and marines; officers of the navy and marine corps, including Commodore Chauncey, commander of the guard, and Colonel Gamble, commandant of marines, and a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn and New York. The procession reached the burial ground at 3 o'clock, when the bodies were deposited in one grave. The funeral service was then performed by the Rev. Mr. Searle, the chaplain of the yard, recently arrived from Pensacola. A volley of musketry was then fired over the graves by a detachment of marines. There was an immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness this melancholy spectacle, and it was remarked that the utmost order and decorum were observed, all appearing to be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Previous to removing the bodies from the ship house, the corpse of one of the females was taken away by her friends to be privately interred.

The remains of the unfortunate Brackenridge were conveyed to the silent tomb from the navy yard, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, attended by all the officers on the station, and a large number of the citizens. Many a manly tear was shed by his brother officers when his mortal remains were consigned to the grave—a testimonial that they had lost a worthy and meritorious friend, and that the service was deprived of a brave and gallant officer.

The order of the procession was as follows;—escort of marines, commanded by Lieut. Nicholson, and two bands of music; the clergy; the corpse; the seamen of the station; the petty officers; the midshipmen; the lieutenants; master commandants; the commandant of marines; post captains, including Com. Chauncey, followed by a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn and N. York. On entering the cemetery, the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Searle, after which, the Rev. Mr. M'Ilvain made a most feeling and appropriate address to the assemblage. This impressive ceremony was concluded by the usual military honors, of firing three volleys over the grave."

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

Stepping into the cabinet shop of our enterprizing neighbour, Mr. Luckenbach, the other day, our curiosity was arrested by a novel mode of turning his Lathe. He has a large wheel or drum lightly constructed, 10 feet diameter, with a rim of about 3 feet in breadth, the axle running on centres fixed in upright posts, and round this wheel or drum there is a strap which also encircles a small wheel attached to the Lathe. Inside of the wheel two dogs are placed of the setter and pointer breed, which at a moderate trot, like a pair of squirrels in a cage, put the whole machinery in motion. The dogs being well trained, seem to understand their business perfectly, and are able to turn the lathe with sufficient velocity from morning till night with very little intermission. We have heard of inventions for churning and rocking the cradle by dogs, but this seems to exceed them in usefulness, and entirely saves one person's labour.

Singular occurrence.—On Wednesday last, as Mr. C. Wormwood, of Columbia, was going from his dwelling into the woods with his axe on his shoulder, the earth, for about eight feet in diameter, dropped from under him, and he fell about fifteen feet below the surface of the ground—he was much bruised as well as badly cut on the back of the head by the axe. He remained some considerable time in the pit, before he was able to get out, but finally succeeded by cutting steps in the bank with his axe.

Herkimer American.

Florida Indigo.—It is proposed to revive the cultivation of Indigo, in Florida. Formerly much indigo was produced there, and which was only rivalled by that of Carraccas. In former times, nearly one hundred and eighty thousand dollars were paid in London, in one year, for Florida indigo.

The Georgia Journal, commenting upon the appointment of editors to offices by the present administration, observes:

How does it happen, we wonder, that we have been forgotten? If we were addicted to complain about any thing, we would be after making a rumpus about it. But we will keep quiet a little while longer. Perhaps our turn may come next. If the president should see this, and he loses a great deal, we can assure him, if he does not read the Journal constantly, advertisements and all, we hope he will take the hint. If he only knew the qualms of conscience we have *tried* to stifle, in giving countenance to his election, he would not hesitate a moment.—What if we have *thought* that the choice between him and Mr. Adams, was a choice between ipecac and tartar; we don't recollect to have used exactly these words in our paper, and thoughts can't do much harm to any body. And now that we have made the choice, and swallowed the tartar, with as little contortion of countenance as possible, we are surely entitled to something palatable to work it off with. We do hope the president will think of this.

On Monday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Wolbert, on which his son, a small boy about 11 years old, was riding, became unmanageable, and when at the height of his speed, crossing Green street, down Second street, N. L. brought up against the shaft of a heavily loaded cart; the shock was so great, that the boy was thrown a considerable distance over the horse's head, the shaft of the cart broken, and the horse on which the boy rode killed—and, what is most singular, the boy escaped without the slightest injury.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Wild Pigeons.—A northern Pennsylvania paper says that pigeons have never appeared in such multitudes, as during the present season. Flocks extending miles in length, have many days been seen passing over the hills. Their encampment, says the Montrose Register, is upwards of nine miles in length and four in breadth; the lines regular and straight—within which, there is scarcely a tree, large or small, that is not covered with nests.

At a recent trial at York, England, Mr. Justice Baily took occasion to remark, that by a recent act of parliament, a publican convicted of being drunk, was thereby rendered incapable of being licensed for a public house for three years.

The use of Turkey red in calico printing has been successfully introduced to use at Lowell, Mass. The French have long had an advantage over the English in the employment of this color.

More than nine hundred miles of canals and rail roads are *finished or under contract* in Pennsylvania, at this moment, all leading to the Philadelphia market.

The legislature of Rhode Island adjourned lately, after a session of *three days!*

The Cleaveland (Ohio,) paper says—The waters of Lake Erie within the last three years have made rapid and extensive inroads upon the rich and beautiful lands which skirt its southern shore.—The banks in many places, including from five to ten or twenty acres, sometimes in the space of a moment, break and slip, like an avalanche, almost or quite to a level with the bed of the Lake. Fine farms are often materially diminished, and even towns situated directly on the Lake are endangered. The Lake seems evidently encroaching upon the whole extent of the southern shore, as if by operation of some immutable law of nature.

A letter from a correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, at Havana, under date of the 14th inst. says—"Five pirates are convicted and will be hung. Others are arrested daily."

Cruel Experiment.—A report of a steam boat accident was circulated in Baltimore, on the 2d inst. said to have been made by a person, for the purpose of ascertaining what would be the effect on the mind of a young lady, who was supposed to be attached to a gentleman, then a passenger in the boat.

"In conversation with her, he stated, that on the passage of the vessel to Baltimore, her boiler burst, and killed two persons; one of whom was a tall man, and described the individual in such a manner, as to carry conviction to the young woman, that her lover was one of the unfortunate sufferers. The effect of this sudden and afflicting intelligence upon an ardent imagination, produced the most unpleasant consequences, and the shock received, has rendered her recovery doubtful. The habit which some persons indulge, of hoaxing their acquaintance, cannot be too decidely reprobated; and when there is even a remote possibility of exciting unpleasant feelings, to attempt it betrays a heart devoid of all honorable and correct sentiment."

Two lots on Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth street, Philadelphia, measuring 54 feet 10 inches in front, by 123 feet in depth, were sold last Friday by public auction at the Coffee House for $60,200—or, at the rate of *ninety-one dollars forty-eight cents*, for each inch of front.

Enormous Church.—A church is now building in the Montreal, of the following dimensions: Length 560 feet, breadth 150, height to the eves 100, surrounded by 24 towers, the two front ones being 240 feet high, the pulpit window is 60 feet by 34. The probable expense of this immense structure is estimated at $500,000.

Remedy against bad water.—A highly respectable gentleman in Connecticut, who used to visit Ohio yearly, gave the following prescription. Being from early life a water-drinker, he applied to the late Dr. Osborn, of Middletown, to give him a subsitute. The Dr. told him to furnish himself with a mixture of equal proportions of pulverised sugar and ginger, and whenever he drank the bad water of the west, to put in as much of the composition as suited his taste, and he need never apprehend bad effects from a free use of the water. He tried it a great number of years, always found it an effectual preventive.

Fruits of Education.—Amongst the proofs adduced of the salutary moral effects resulting from early education, it would be difficult to find one more powerful than the gratifying fact stated by Mr. Fielding, at the annual meeting of the friends of the Lancasterian School,—namely, that after the most rigid inquiry, it was pretty correctly ascertained, that out of the 14,000 children educated in that institution since its establishment, not more than six had proved delinquents, or been confined within the walls of a prison.

Manchester Mercury.

The Newspaper.—One cent a day carefully saved from the poorest of our laboring classes of citizens would be more than sufficient to pay the whole expense of a good weekly newspaper. Such a measure would ensure for his children a treasure of knowledge which could never be spent by them, however prodigal; and fit them, however poor in public wealth, to become the most useful of all the members of our republican family.

An English newspaper says, the Marquis of Strafford's income is 350,000 pounds a year, Earl Grosvenor's 270,000, Duke of Northumberland's 220,000, Duke of Buccleugh 280,000, earl of Derby 120,000, late Earl of Bridgewater 100,000. There are at least one hundred other noblemen and gentlemen whose incomes vary from 60,000 to 80,000 per year.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. W. Hudgins, Mr. *William W. Guess* to Miss *Frances Lowe*.

On the 14th inst. by Michael Holt, esq. Mr. *Eli Apple* to Mrs. *Frances Rich*, widow of Mr. Henry Rich, deceased.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

HAVING employed a competent assistant, I will receive a Latin Grammar class at the commencement of the next session. Also a few English scholars.

The session will begin on the 16th of July.

Wm. J. Bingham,
Principal.

June 25. 87—3w

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN WORD respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he intends opening a Dancing School, on Thursday the 9th of July, if a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained.

Private lessons will be given at their dwelling houses to those who may prefer it.

For the accommodation of those young gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend the day school, an evening class will be taken, the exercises of which will commence at early candle light.

A subscription list is left at the store of Messrs. Turner & Phillips.

June 23, 87—w2p

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, eight miles south west of Person court house, my apprentice LAWRENCE BUSH, a boy of colour, about sixteen years of age. I forwarn all persons from harboring said boy, and will give one cent reward to any person who will deliver him to me at my house.

Willis Horton.

June 23. 87—1w

From the (Pottersville) Carolinian.

[The two first verses below, compose one of the melodies of Moore, that has been most generally admired. An ingenious friend of ours, who thought the song might be improved by giving it a more moral and cheerful turn, added the last verse. He has not unhappily caught the spirit of the original.]

OFT, IN THE STILLY NIGHT.

SCOTCH AIR.

Oft, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond mem'ry brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears,
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shown,
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad mem'ry brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends, so link'd together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad mem'ry brings the light
Of other days around me.

Yet oft, in tones of love,
My sinking soul sustaining,
Hope points to realms above,
And bids me cease complaining
The joys, the tears,
Of former years,
In those bright realms shall greet thee,
And there the friend,
Whose timeless end
Sad mem'ry weeps, shall meet thee.
Thus oft, at midnight hour,
When slumber's spell hath bound me,
Kind hope dispels the gloom,
By mem'ry spread around me.

From the United States Gazette.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WOMAN'S RELIGION.

He who salutes every passenger, may sometimes receive an uncivil answer, he who returns no salutation or intimates an unwillingness to exchange civilities, might incur the risk of being marked down for a churl. In the way of error, it is better to be passive than active; so I find a kindly look for all who pass me, beyond the precincts of the city. It costs, indeed, an occasional penny extraordinary for a mendicant; but the 'God bless you' of a human being, must surely have lost its value, if it will not pass in exchange of so small a sum.

Enjoying the prime of the day in September last, about two miles from the city, I chanced to meet the 'good morning' of a man with a cordiality that evidently gained me a favorable estimation with him; and as his occupation was before him, and mine was unknown, I put ceremony aside at once, by asking information upon subjects connected with a farm which it seemed he was cultivating. While he was enlarging upon a topic that was evidently pleasing to him, though I must confess, it had little interest for me, beyond the pleasure of witnessing his animation, his wife came to the door with an infant in her arms. I may have done her wrong in neglect; but the child possessed attractions superior to its parents at that moment, and, as if conscious of my feelings, the nursling stretched out its hands, and evinced a desire to approach me. I learned that it was an only son—the last of five; affections that had expanded over all others, had settled with intensity upon this—it was worth all a parent's love; I gazed long upon its perfect features, the soft blue eyes and full dark lashes; and as I pressed my lips upon its face, the balmy fragrance of its breath was redolent of health. I had won upon the mother's esteem, by my attention to her boy; but a tear that fell from my eye, warm upon the infant's breast, showed her that while I joyed with her in the living, I could in deep affliction sympathise with her for the dead.

I know not how it was, but for some time there was scarcely a morning that I did not pass the house in my ride, and the boy, though not a year old, had learned to expect me. Let those who have not a fondness for children, pass on the other side of the way—there is enough in life with which to amuse themselves; I neither envy them their capacities for other enjoyments, nor would give one of that infant's smiles of recognition, for all their fancied pleasure.

The equinoctial rains made sad work with my calculations of riding, and it was not until the weather became settled that I was enabled to renew my wonted excursions. It was about 3 o'clock, P. M. that I approached the dwelling of my new acquaintance; and as its low roof met my sight, the thought occurred, whether my little blue eyed friend would, after a lapse of two weeks, recognise his former acquaintance. I confess that as I moved towards him, some little anxiety was experienced that he should give evidence of pleasure at my return.—I had furnished my pockets with some trifles for him, and anticipated his pleasure at the reception—the delight with which he would reach forward to catch them, and the pleasure that would dance in his eye or play round his mouth, as he received the tokens of my affection.—His mother, too, had ever shown so much gratification at my fondness for her boy, that I promised myself pleasure in her delight.

Pursuing these anticipations, I arrived, by a short turn in the road, directly in front of the dwelling, without discovering a single member of the family. The stopping of the horses in front of the house, I thought would soon bring some one to the door. I waited several minutes—no one appeared. The family might be absent, or perhaps sick; the last thought determined me; so dismounting, I opened the wicket gate and proceeded under an arbor of grape vines to the house. The front door was open, and I entered. The parlor was vacant; as I was crossing it I saw the door of a side room opened; I turned toward it—and the cause of the unwonted silence of the habitation, was before me. On a table against the wall of the room, rested a coffin. With a single step I was at its side; I looked in; it contained the inanimate form of my little favorite. For a moment I turned away in the agony of disappointment; I looked again—It was too true; and my hopes, childish almost as those I had excited in him, lay blighted. As I gazed upon the cold remains before me, my feelings subsided, and I recovered that tone which the well regulated mind never loses. It was but to divest myself of those acquired feelings concerning death; and the child that lay before me, was as lovely and as deserving admiration as when alive. The beautiful glossiness of his prominent forehead, was set off by the fine silky hair that stretched in a semi circle towards the temple; there was a transparency in the skin through which the blue veins showed with wonderful distinctness; and the budding whiteness of the teeth was discernable between the slightly opened lips; his little hands were crossed below his breast—their beauty had not departed: But the eyes as I gazed upwards, gleamed glassy between the lids, through their long dark lashes; and as the light flickered through the vines near the window, I sometimes thought that life was returning to animate the lovely features on which I gazed. I stooped to press a kiss upon the face—it was cold, and the tears that I dropped upon it, trickled off as if they had fallen upon polished marble. As I raised my head from the coffin, my eyes met those of the mother.

We gaze upon the dead with regret for their loss; we look upon the inanimate corpse of an infant, and mourn that it is so soon snatched away: we dwell with fondness upon its features, treasure the memory of its beauties, and sigh that we can no longer enjoy them. But when we see those whom the bereavement has left childless standing by us in the dignity of grief, the silent cause of sorrow yet stretched before them, we shrink almost with awe from their presence. Such for a moment were my feelings. I wished myself absent from the scene that was about to ensue; but the extended hand of the afflicted parent, satisfied me that retreat would have been cruelty or cowardice. I pressed the hand of the mother in the ardor of sympathy, and our tears fell fast upon the snowy shroud of the outstretched infant. She leaned forward and buried her face with *his* in the narrow coffin. Fearing the effects of this paroxysm of grief upon the mother, I would have withdrawn her. "Let me alone," said she; "I know by whom I have been afflicted, and in my sorrow I will not sin; neither will I charge God foolishly. But in my darling's sickness, he lay night and day upon my knees, until he died; and the kind officiousness of neighbours has kept me from a solitary indulgence of grief until now. Let me then, ere they shut him out of my sight forever—let me once more feel his face imprinting its features on my neck, though it be cold as death. I came to yield up, in silence and solitude, my child to Him who gave it—but not without the feelings and grief of a mother. I have bowed to the chastisement—I have even kissed the rod that smote me; but I have not mistaken stoicism for resignation, nor offered the Lord and *unfeeling* for a *submissive* mind. Four times has the hand of Heaven visited me in affliction and I have not murmured; and now when the last lamb of the flock is taken, I have in the hour of prayer and solitude, exclaimed—'the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away'—and when the passion of grief shall have subsided; when the cords of affection, now torn assunder, shall have ceased to bleed, and mourning shall have become woven into the tissue of life instead of being, as now, its whole web, then, perhaps, I may add—'blessed be the name of the Lord.' But oh! so lovely, so bright in promise of all that a parent's heart can ask, and to lie now so cold.

Again the mother threw herself upon the coffin and nested her face with that of her infant.

I saw that it was no time to offer consolation. She had restrained her grief during the presence of her neighbors: and now that she thought herself alone, she had come forth from her chamber to indulge a mother's grief.

In a short time, the people of the vicinity were gathering towards the house, with a view of attending the funeral. The mother impressed a new kiss upon the lips of her dead child; she uttered one more burst of grief, and shrunk to her chamber.

In a little while they screwed down the coffin lid, and a slight bustle denoted preparations for a procession to the grave. I followed among the very few whom the occasion had called together; and as we entered the city of the dead, I saw by the little heap of fresh turned earth, where the tenement of my little favorite was prepared.

The line of followers assembled round the little grave, and the coffin lay at its mouth. At length the hoarse rumbling of the cords, and the suppressed sounds of clods falling far down upon the coffin, told that dust had been committed to dust. I looked for the officiating clergyman, and others appeared to await his service—there was none. It was now that I feared for the firmness of the mother; she had been almost distracted by grief when her child lay before her, in her own house—what could sustain her when she looked down into the deep pit, and see it there girt in with the dampness of the grave, lying cold and stretched out forever to be separated from her gaze; and to become the companion and the prey of worms.

The father stepped forward, and looked down upon his child; he withdrew with clamorous grief. The mother advanced, and standing upon a little eminence of fresh earth, she gazed silently down. I could not see her face; but when she raised her head to retire, an expression of agony was passing from her features; her lips remained firmly closed, and her eyes were inflamed. As she stepped from the grave, she uttered, in scarcely an audible voice, 'I shall go unto him, but he shall return to more unto me.'

If there is one who reads this sketch, and feels that it is sometimes good to share in the sorrows of others, let him go forth as I have done, and he will find abundant food for sympathy, and numberless scenes in *nature*, that will move and instruct more than the wildest bodings foth of *fancy*.

ANCIENT BABYLON.

Very little is recorded of the early history of the city of Babylon. Its foundations were laid, it is supposed, by Nimrod, great grandson of Noah, not long after the dispersion of Babel. It stood on both sides of the river Euphrates, on an even and extensive plain. It was surrounded by a wall, incredible as it may seem, of three hundred and fifty feet in height, eighty seven in thickness, and sixty miles in circumference; forming an exact square, fifteen miles on each side. The missive wall was made of large bituminous bricks, so firmly cemented as to render it perfectly solid. An enormous ditch, lined on both sides with brick, and filled with water, encompassed the city—the size of which may be nearly estimated from the fact, that the walls of the city were composed entirely of clay taken out of it.

The city was entered through the walls, by one hundred gates, twenty five on each side, composed of solid brass.—Between every two of the gates were three towers ten feet in height; also one on each of the four corners and three between the several corner towers and the first gate, making in all three hundred and sixteen: From the gates on one side of the city to those on the opposite side, went streets one hundred and fifty feet in width. These fifty streets, crossing each other at right angles, divided the city into six hundred and seventy six squares. The houses stood on these squares, a short distance from each other, facing the streets. The central parts of these numerous squares were laid out in gardens, walks, and yards, and occupied for many other useful and ornamental purposes; that from the many vacant spaces, not more than one half of the ground was built upon. Next to the walls on each side of the city, was a street, 200 feet wide, and 15 miles, (the extent of the city,) in length. The houses were built only on one side of this street—on the squares fronting the wall.

The river Euphrates, or rather a branch of it, ran directly across the city, from north to south. A wall of the same thickness, and similar to that which surrounded the city, was built on each side of the river. In these walls, where the river was interserted by the streets, were massy brazen gates. From the several streets there were gradual descents to the river, which was crossed in boats. Through these gates, which were incautiously left open, Cyrus an his army entered, having turned the course of the river, and took this splendid city.

Such are some of the particulars which have been recorded relative to the once "golden city" and "glory of kingdoms." While her walls were echoing and re-echoing with the sounds of mirth and festivity, and when to all human appearance they were destined to stand to the latest generations. Jeremiah prophesied that it should become *desolate*, that it should not be inhabited, that the wild beasts of the field should be there." History has since confirmed the predictions of the prophet. Long before the christian era, we are told that it had become a place of "solitude," and that it was "lying waste and neglected." In the forth century, we are informed that "its walls served as a fence, and the city as a park in which the kings of Persia kept wild beasts for hunting." A traveller in the twelfth century found it overrun with serpents and scorpions. In 1743, another traveller states that its "ruins were so effaced, that there were hardly any vestiges of them to point out the situation of the city." By one who has recently visited the spot, we are told that, there is not now a stone to tell where Babylon was situated.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

The following case lately occurred, under the care of M. Maury, at the hopital of St. Louis: A young man from the country, a laborer, imagined that he had swallowed a young snake in a glass of water. 'It is five years (said he) since the accident occurred; since which time the animal has not ceased to grow. It has now attained an enormous size, and produces great inconvenience; constantly in motion, it traverses the belly, mounts into the chest, and sometimes rises up to the left eye, when I have a distinct perception of its size and color. Sometimes its movements are so violent and painful that I am obliged to constrain them, by seizing and squeezing it through the parites of the abdomen.'

The patient described a variety of circumstances connected with his internal enemy, and appealed to the bystanders whether they did not hear it hissing; yet, in all other respects, he was perfectly rational. M. Maury, aware that no reasoning would avail, affected to agree with him. The patient himself expressed his conviction that nothing but an operation could save him. It was performed in the following manner:—In order to render the illusion more complete, a large platt was made in the integument of the abdomen, the base of which was traversed with a bistory, and a live adder introduced into the wound, in the form of a seton, so as to be under the skin. One of the wounds being covered with the hand, the patient was requested to assist by seizing the head of the 'serpent,' and unite his efforts to those of the operator in extracting it. No idea can be formed of the joy of the patient, without having witnessed it. Next day he declared that he was prodigiously shrunk, in consequence of the extraction of the horrid creature; all the torments which he had suffered for five years were removed: the cure was complete in a few days; and what is more remarkable, it has continued permanent. One circumstance alone for a moment rendered it doubtful; the patient was afraid that the serpent might have left some eggs, but his confidence was completely restored on being assured that it was a *male*.

Lond. Md. Gaz.

TALLEYRAND.

Mirabeau was once harranguing in the national convention, and with great enthusiasm recommending a proposal of his which he evidently had much at heart, to appoint a secretary general of finances. In his oration he enumerated, with his peculiar emphsais, all the good qualities which this new officer of state ought to have. He was to be "a true Frenchman," a "good patriot," an "excellent financier," a "man of much address," a "good orator," &c. &c. When he concluded his speech, which was remarkably well received, every one present was convinced that all the good qualities he had mentioned were not nnited in any one person except M. himself, and him accordingly they were going to elect. At that moment rose a young [illegible] looking man who [illegible] speaking a little in the [illegible] lect: it was Talleyrand and [illegible] "Mons. de Mirabeau has, [illegible] forgot one thing. It is absolutely indispensible that the secretary of finances be strongly marked with the small-pox." Ridicule [illegible] effect in France than in most countries, and in this instance [illegible] one turned his eyes first on the rough face, and then on the [illegible] in confusion, and M. did not get a vote. This is the first [illegible] of Talleyrand which is on record.

BEHAVIOUR IN COMPANY.

Be cheerful, but not gigglers,
Be serious but not dull.
Be communicative but not forward.
Be kind, but not servile.

In every company support your own and your father's principles by cautious consistency.

Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not.

Remember God's eye is in every place, and his ear in every company.

Do not think of knocking out another person's brains, because he differs in opinion from you. It will be as rational to knock yourself on the head, because you differed from yourself ten years ago.

INNOCENT CONFESSION.

A lady at confession, amongst other heinous crimes, accused herself of using rouge. "What is the use of it?" asked the confessor. "I do it to make myself handsomer." "And does it produce that effect?" "At least I think so, father." The confessor on this took his penitent out of the confessional into the light, put on his spectacles, and having looked at her attentively, said, "Well, madam, you may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it."

The Canton Register states, that there is a spring on the Penha, the waters of which, many believe, make reprobates and villains of all who partake of them. We have thousands of such springs here, says the Philadelphia Aurora, called the whiskey stills.

A young person once mentioned to Dr. Franklin his surprise, that the possession of great riches should ever be attended with solicitude, and instanced a merchant, who, although in possession of immense wealth was as busy, and much more anxious, the most assiduous clerk in his counting house. The doctor, in reply, an apple from a fruit basket, and presented it to a child in the room, who could scarcely grasp it in his hand. He then gave it a second, which filled the other hand; and choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three apples, dropt the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. "See there," said the philosopher, "is a *little man* with more riches than he can enjoy."

THE WAY TO THE PIT.

A young man, on reaching the door of a theatre, overheard one of the door keepers calling out "this is the way to the *pit!*" Having had some instruction in the word of God in early life, he interpreted what the man said, that the employments of the theatre led to hell. The thought haunted him; made him cease frequenting such amusements; he became attentive to the concerns of the soul, and was afterwards a preacher of the Gospel.